

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 16

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
THE PEARL OF SOLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
Miss Maggie Mitchell. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue—TWIXT AXE AND
CROWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Bouslog.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.W. L. LACUN'S THEATRE.
Broadway—THE SIDA GIRL, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:40 P. M. Mr. Boudcault. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—EDMUND KEAN,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Bouslog.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 583 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets—Opera Bouffe—LE VOLTAIRE EN CHINE, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Minnie. Matinee at
1:30 P. M.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NEW YORK STADI THEATRE.
Bowery—DER YERSCHWENDEL, at 8 P. M. Miss Lisa
Nay.OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue—
LITTLE ENLIL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
Rowe. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.ASSOCIATION HALL.
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third street—CONCERT, at
8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue—Afternoon and
evening, at 2 and 8 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—MERCHANT OF
VENICE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carolina
Leclerc. Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.BRYAN'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth Avenue—SEGO
MINSTER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Dan
Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street—MEIN LEOPOLD, at 8 P. M.NIBLO'S.
Broadway—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:45 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street—THE COLLEGE BAWN, at 8 P. M.
Mr. W. J. Florence. Matinee at 2 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Macabee. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with
probably light snow.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Western Union
declined to 70½ and caused excitement. Gold
receded to 111½, closing at 112. Money
loaned at 2½ a 3 per cent. Foreign exchange
was firm.APPLICATION WAS YESTERDAY MADE to the
Supreme Court for a new trial of Mr. Templeton,
who was recently sentenced to prison for
wounding his wife with a pistol. The Court,
after hearing argument, reserved its decision.MR. DON PIATT appeared before the Ways
and Means Committee yesterday in the suc-
cessful attitude of Ajax defying the lightning.
The lightning got the worst of the encounter,
and vanished. Ajax departed from the scene
of battle triumphant.THE TIME OF THE COURT in the Beecher case
yesterday was occupied by the examination of
Mr. Moulton by Judge Fullerton for the plain-
tiff. A number of letters and papers were
identified, and our report of the scenes will be
found very interesting. The trial is to be re-
sumed on Monday, when Mr. Moulton will
again appear in the witness box.THE EXECUTION OF JARVIS and Jackson, at
North Hempstead yesterday, was attended by
a horrible scene, caused by the breaking of
the rope. It is strange that after so many
shocking instances of the kind criminals can-
not be hanged without inflicting such unnece-
ssary torture. Our report of the execution
to-day includes a history of the crime and
the means by which the murderers were de-
tected.CONGRESS AND CUBA.—A strong effort will be
made by the representatives of the Cuban Re-
public to interest Congress in the affairs of that
unhappy island. A pamphlet has been pre-
pared for distribution among the members of
the two houses furnishing, in a plain, straight-
forward manner the main facts upon which the
claim for recognition is founded. According
to the showing of this document the force
of the Cuban Republic at present in arms
amounts to seventeen thousand horse and foot.
A long list of successes in the field during the
past ten months is cited to show the growing
strength of the insurgents. Weighing the
facts so calmly stated it is impossible to deny
that the insurgents have partly established
their right to recognition as belligerents. It
is evident that Spain is as impotent to put an
end to the war now as she was six years ago.
Our duty in the matter seems plain. The use-
less slaughter ought to be put an end to, and it
can only be done by the recognition of Cuban
belligerency.President Grant's Retreat—The Value
of a Wise Counselor.

It should cause universal congratulation that the President has been rescued from the impulsive blunder on the edge of which he stood seven or eight days ago. On receiving Sheridan's "banditti" despatch the President's military instincts got the better of his judgment, and the indorsing reply, made with his sanction by Secretary Belknap, foreshadowed a policy which would have subverted the foundations of civil liberty. Had that policy been persisted in the country would have rocked from side to side with the mighty upheaving of a political earthquake. It is fortunate for the President and the country that the Cabinet, at this juncture, was not wholly composed of unflinching partisans of the type of Williams and Belknap. The instinctive value of a prudent, unimpulsive statesman like Secretary Fish, who stands so aloof from vulgar partisan intrigues that the disinterestedness of his advice could not be suspected, was manifest on this occasion, when the President stood on the brink and had decided to leap into the abyss of a stupendous political mistake. It was chiefly owing to Secretary Fish's sobriety of judgment and firmness of purpose that President Grant was prevented from ruining himself and his party and plunging the country into a dangerous agitation, of which no man was wise enough to foresee the result. Whatever praise may be due to Secretary Fish for his success in settling the Alabama claims controversy, he has done an infinitely greater service in restoring the imperiled tranquillity of the country on this occasion. If a foreign war had resulted from this dispute with England it would have been a lighter calamity than the domestic consequences of such a policy as was recommended to the President by General Sheridan. If it has ever happened that the right man was found in the right place Mr. Fish's position in the Cabinet in this crisis is an instance. He has saved the administration from an incalculable blunder and the country from a civil contest which would have stirred popular passions to their profoundest depths.

Secretary Fish's success in arresting the madness of the administration was due in great part to his firm determination to resign if he did not carry his point, but it would not have been so effective if it had not been supported by a powerful rising tide of public sentiment. The popular indignation first exhibited in the press and afterward by calls for great public meetings, signed by citizens of the highest standing, strengthened Mr. Fish's position and reinforced his personal influence. Not even the President, not even Attorney General Williams, could be insensible to the electrifying effect of Mr. Fish's resignation on popular sentiment, already heated to the point of explosion. If this fresh fuel had been added to the flame the republican party would have been cleft asunder and the support of a servile Congress, even if that could have been further relied on, would not have enabled the President to breast the storm, unless he fell back on his military prerogatives. Moreover, the resignation of Secretary Fish and other members of the Cabinet who were ready to retire with him would have given Speaker Blaine a strong vantage ground for prosecuting his canvass for the Presidency, and this astute politician would have made a dexterous use of the opportunity. He could easily have cut all the ground from under General Grant or the man whom Grant might favor as his successor, unless restrained by military force. The President was therefore compelled to back down and out and relinquish the policy on which he had set his heart. The practical fruit of this moral coercion was the disclaiming, apologetic Message, in which he washed his hands before the country of all complicity in and all responsibility for the military interference with the Louisiana Legislature. The President covered his retreat on true military principles. It is customary, we believe, when an army is forced to retreat to post a formidable looking body of troops in front of the enemy, whose aggressive attitude may serve to conceal the withdrawal of the main body. This kind of tactics was practised by General Grant in his Message, and the feat was so successful as to be mistaken by the democratic press for a veritable attempt to hold the position from which he was retreating. The inconsistencies, which are so easily pointed out, are of the same nature as the inconsistency between McClellan's resistance at Malvern Hill and his strategy for bringing his discomfited army under the protection of the naval guns on James River. Instead of exulting in a signal victory the democratic organs are still arguing that the rear guard of a demoralized retreating army is a formidable aggressive force. The *Evening Post*, whose venerable, patriotic editor headed the call for the late meeting, and made the opening speech when the meeting assembled, has a clearer understanding of the situation. The *Evening Post* says that President Grant has "yielded" to the force of public opinion, and has been driven by it to a "surrender." It goes on to say, "It is a surrender of which he need not be ashamed and for which the people will never blame him." And again, "The surrender of the President suffices to illustrate the power of public opinion. Let it be remembered by the people that when they are united in sentiment nothing can stand before them." But the *Evening Post* omits to say that the prompt effectiveness of public opinion in this perilous emergency depended on the powerful lever it had in the Cabinet. It is because Secretary Fish had the sagacity to anticipate what public opinion would necessarily be on such a question; it was because he took his firm stand, in full reliance on its support; because his purposed resignation would have fanned the popular flame to fierce consuming intensity, that the President was forced into his reluctant retreat from the policy to which Secretary Belknap's indorsing despatch publicly committed him. It is, indeed, as the *Evening Post* asserts, a signal victory of public opinion, but its surprising promptness is chiefly due to the fact that public opinion had so faithful and influential a representative as Mr. Fish in the Cabinet, with power to break down and demoralize the administration by his resignation, and with sufficient force of will to stand by his views. Had the whole Cabinet been as wrongheaded as Williams or as subservient as Belknap popular indignation would, by this time, have been kindled to a devouring flame, while the

President was precluded from retreat by a message in the tone of Belknap's despatch. The country has escaped a great danger by the prudence, firmness and patriotism of Secretary Fish. It is due to a faithful public functionary that this great service be acknowledged.

Discreet and sagacious democrats will appreciate this service as well as wise republicans. There is no knowing to what lengths a dogged, persistent, ambitious military man like General Grant would have gone if once launched on this stormy sea and supported by unscrupulous, headstrong partisans like Morton, Conkling and Logan. "It is the first step that costs," and if a stubborn military President like Grant had embarked in a policy like that recommended by Sheridan and indorsed by Belknap there is no telling where the voyage might have ended. Within the two years before President Grant's term expires he might have done irreparable mischief. No judicious democrat could wish to purchase party success at so heavy a price, even if he could be assured that the sword would not be thrown into the scale to defeat the public will in the Presidential election. Instead of ignoring this great victory of public opinion over the President democrats should unite with their fellow citizens in celebrating and rejoicing over it.

Francis Kernan for United States
Senator.

The strong majority of eight or nine to one by which Mr. Kernan was nominated yesterday in the democratic caucus explodes the boasts with which Mr. Murphy's supporters have been practising on public credulity since the reassembling of the Legislature. We would have preferred a different candidate, but as between Kernan and Murphy we are quite satisfied with the result. Mr. Kernan is a gentleman of spotless honor, solid abilities, great industry and a personal bearing which converts all his acquaintances into friends. He is no demagogue, and is singularly exempt from the vulgar, self-seeking qualities of ordinary politicians. His modesty, dignity and conscientious fidelity to every duty and trust will make him one of the most respected members of the Senate. He has a clear, logical mind, is a good speaker, and will rank among the most useful of the working members of the body to which he is now certain to be elected. There are in this State four prominent and distinguished democrats who have long filled a larger space in the public eye, and the election of any one of whom would confer more immediate *clat* upon the New York democracy; but, with the exception of those four, there is no democrat in the State whose election to this exalted trust would give such great and well-founded satisfaction. Mr. Kernan will be a more diligent, painstaking Senator than any of those four would have been. He has more eloquence than either Governor Tilden or Chief Justice Church, and if he lacks the persuasiveness of Mr. Seymour or the acumen of Mr. O'Connor he is fully their peer in sound judgment and incorruptible integrity. We congratulate him on the new prospects of usefulness which are opened before him, and are confident that none of his friends will ever have occasion to apologize for anything he may do in the discharge of his Senatorial trust.

It is also satisfactory to believe, as we undoubtedly do, that no improper means were employed to secure Mr. Kernan's election, either by himself or his friends. If there was ever an honest Senatorial election this is one. There was no bribery in the Assembly districts with a view to pack the Legislature, and no money has been spent in Albany to influence members. Mr. Kernan is the real choice of the democracy of the State, who feel a sincere pleasure in bestowing on him this mark of their confidence and awarding high honor to genuine merit. Mr. Kernan is a thorough-going democrat and devoted partisan; but even the republican members of the Senate will be constrained to respect his motives and his character.

The State Banks—Report of the
Superintendent of the Department.

The report of the Superintendent of the State Banking Department is not now of so much importance as it was before the national bank system came into operation. Nevertheless the report of Superintendent Ellis, a synopsis of which is published in to-day's *HERALD*, will be found to present many points of interest. The number of banks organized under the State laws on the 1st of October last was about the same as at the same date in the preceding year, and the capital employed showed but very little variation. But there was a shrinkage of deposits and of loans and discounts amounting to nearly fourteen million dollars, an indication of the contraction in the volume of business since the panic of 1873. While this decrease shows a falling off of business, however, it is also an evidence that less speculative adventures are indulged in, and may be accepted as a proof that the country is getting on to a sounder and safer foundation than that on which it rested two years ago.

A notable feature of the report is the statement that mortgages have nearly disappeared in the list of securities now deposited by the banks; the small amount remaining, only a little over twenty-three thousand dollars, having been placed in the department many years ago. United States stock and stock of the State of New York have displaced the old securities. The Superintendent suggests that he should be authorized by law to call for a statement of the condition of the banks at any time during the quarter, giving the banks five days to make out their statement after the call. He takes up the cause of the banks in the matter of taxation, and seems to regard the present system as one oppressive and unjust to those institutions. He also advocates the right of the banks to reduce their capital and withdraw their securities whenever they may see fit to do so, and suggests a general law on the subject. The repeal of the Restraining act, prohibiting private banking, is stated to have produced some evils that demand new legislation of a restrictive character. Under the present condition of the law wild cat affairs are started, taking the name of banks and thus inviting public confidence under a false pretence, as it were, but destitute of any security. Some thirty such institutions exist in the State, which by the titles they assume are believed by the general public to be incorporated banks, but which are under none of the safeguards thrown up about genuine banks. The practice is de-

nounced as unsafe for the people and unjust to the incorporated banks.

Mr. Gladstone's Retirement.

Shortly after the result of the elections which drove Mr. Gladstone from power he addressed a note to Lord Granville, his colleague in the Cabinet, intimating that his time had come to retire from the leadership of the liberal party. It was thought then that this was an expression of disappointment and defeat—of some hidden pique, perhaps, at the apathy which important sections of the liberal party had shown toward him. But it now seems that the ex-Premier was sincere in this expression. He writes another letter to Lord Granville, saying that forty-two years of public service enable him to ask for release. "This retirement," he says, "is dictated by personal views regarding the method of spending the closing years of my life." In other words, the eloquent and illustrious statesman feels that he may now be permitted to gratify his tastes as a student in that country life congenial to the character of the English gentleman. Mr. Gladstone has been in public life since he was twenty-four years of age, entering Parliament in 1832, under the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. He had won celebrity in the University as an orator, and Sir Robert Peel—then in the zenith of his power, and in pursuance of the custom of English politicians of advancing young men to be cadets in government—appointed him to a subordinate position in the government in 1835, when Mr. Gladstone was in the twenty-sixth year of his age. As an author he came into notice in 1841 by a book on church questions. This work may be regarded as memorable, because it gave rise to Macaulay's criticism on his character, which is worth reading, as a tribute to his early reputation and a prophecy of his fame. "The author of this volume," says Macaulay, "is a young man of unblemished character and distinguished parliamentary talents, the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who follow reluctantly and mutinously a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor." This "rising hope" of the Tories became the leader of the liberals; and "one of the most unpopular men in England" became the leader of a triumphant party and was for years the master of the English Empire.

The success of Gladstone as Prime Minister, like that of Sumner in our own public life, is largely to be attributed to that influence which character is beginning to exercise in politics. The mistakes of such a man do not detract from the splendor and usefulness of his example to young men. As to who will succeed him we cannot say. The natural leader of the liberal party after Mr. Gladstone is Mr. Forster, recently our honored guest, and one whose name will always be cherished by Americans. He is, comparatively speaking, a young man, being now about fifty-six years of age—ten years Mr. Gladstone's junior. He has shown great political tact, and recently a writer, in criticizing the ruling statesmen of England, described him as "the chief trimmer of modern politics," saying that it is his effort "to produce measures which shall please both sides of the house," that "he is a genuine Englishman in his solid qualities of mind and character, his earnestness and thoroughness." Whether a politician who represents so radical a school as Mr. Forster will be allowed to lead the liberal party is a question. Another candidate is named in the Marquis of Hartington, a young man, heir to the dukedom of Devonshire, now about forty years of age. If the liberal party will not follow the leadership of a radical statesman who has risen to pre-eminence by his intellect and character like Forster, it will certainly not accept the guidance of a gentleman who has no claim to the position but the fact that he is the heir to a great house and has no sympathy with liberalism except so far as it is consistent with the old whig traditions of his party.

The retirement of Mr. Gladstone marks a new departure in English politics. That "great crisis" which Mr. Disraeli is so fond of prophesying seems to be at hand even in England. We can understand why the ex-Premier, after forty years of labor, should seek to retire to his tent and leave the battle to younger and bolder minds. There will be no difficulty in finding a leader for the party as it now stands; but the days of "liberalism" in England are at an end. Another party will arise, animated by new and daring sentiments, and led by men who have not yet made their appearance in public life.

What Is the Remedy?

President Grant's retreat from the policy of military violence recommended by Sheridan and publicly indorsed by "all of us," on the mistaken supposition that the whole Cabinet would assent, reminds the Louisiana question to substantially the same position in which it stood before. It has become again a question whether a State government installed by judicial usurpation and military force, which is repudiated and detested by the intelligent classes; which, though pretending to have been elected by a majority of the citizens and having the command of the militia, could not maintain itself an hour if the federal troops were withdrawn; the question is, again, we say, whether this hollow pretence of a government shall continue to be upheld against the will of the people and the interests of the State. A truly republican government is, in its own nature, self-sustaining, because the majority of the voters who elected it are also a majority of the arms-bearing citizens, who can be summoned to support the officers of their choice. Except in the most extraordinary circumstances a not self-sustaining government which is not self-sustaining is a self-branded lie. Where universal suffrage prevails the preponderance of physical force is necessarily with the majority of the voters, and accordingly for the first eighty years after the adoption of the constitution there was but one application to the President for federal assistance in maintaining a State government, and that came from Rhode Island, where a large proportion of the citizens were excluded from suffrage by a property qualification. Had universal suffrage prevailed in Rhode Island the Dorr rebellion would not have taken place to break the uniformity of eighty years' duration. Such an exception confirms the rule, because the physical force of that

State was not wielded by a majority of the voters.

It is repugnant to the genius of republican institutions that the government of a State should constantly depend for its existence on the federal army. By the federal constitution every citizen is entitled to bear arms, and therefore the majority who elect a government are, in all ordinary circumstances, able to protect and defend it. The fact that the Kellogg government cannot maintain its authority unassisted is a strong *prima facie* proof that it was not elected by a majority of the citizens. The well-attested history of the election frauds in that State converts this presumption into a certainty.

The proper remedy, therefore, lies on the surface. It is simply to put the preponderance of physical force on the side of the State government, and thereby make it self-sustaining. In other words, the people must be permitted to elect their own government, and if their will is fairly ascertained and duly respected the same majority which triumphs in the election will possess both the will and the ability to make their free choice respected without outside assistance. It is the duty of Congress to re-establish republican government in Louisiana by this method and leave the State to itself. But if Congress insanely recognizes the Kellogg usurpation a federal army will have to be perpetually kept in the State, at a heavy expense to the Treasury, to protect the rickety fraud against a majority of the citizens.

The Condition of the City Finances—
Points for Investigation.

In his budget for 1875 Comptroller Green asked for interest on \$21,791,372 of temporary debt, of which \$1,306,900 is at six per cent and the balance at seven per cent. The total amount of interest asked for on this portion of the public debt is \$3,072,832, all of which is included in the estimate for 1875, and is to be raised by taxation. The temporary debt is made up as follows:—

Assessment bonds, payable in 1874 to 1878.....	\$11,000,800
Street improvement fund bonds, payable in 1874 to 1878.....	4,510,100
Central Park Commission improvement bonds, payable in 1874 to 1878.....	1,270,000
Department of Parks improvement bonds, payable in 1874 to 1878.....	3,441,472
Improvement bonds, payable 1874.....	600,000
Total.....	\$21,791,372

Of this amount \$7,817,500 falls due on or before November 1, 1875, yet the Comptroller asks for and receives the interest on the whole amount for the entire twelve months, or up to January 1, 1876. He may calculate that the bonds falling due this year will be paid by the collection of assessments, but that their place will be filled by new bonds issued for new improvements. But, meanwhile, what becomes of the interest received from the payers of assessments, and what use is made of the money received on assessment rolls until it is appropriated to redeem the assessment bonds as they fall due? The interest collected on assessments not paid within the allotted time can only legally be applied to reduce the amount to be raised by taxation to pay interest on assessment bonds. It is not so applied. Where does it go?

The Comptroller is authorized under chapter 756 of the Laws of 1873 to issue consolidated stock of the city, to pay assessments upon the real estate belonging to the city and to meet the amounts fastened on the city by reason of deficiency or vacation of assessments. How much stock has been issued for that purpose? and is there any portion of the twenty-one millions of outstanding temporary debt thus payable by the city and properly belonging to the funded debt?

The Comptroller reports the amount of debt payable from the sinking fund on which interest is due in 1875 to be \$23,841,826. He asked in the Board of Apportionment that the interest on \$13,664,671 of this amount should be raised by taxation, and the required sum, \$830,052, is included in the \$3,000,000 appropriated for interest in the tax levy of 1875. This leaves interest on \$10,177,155 only, or on less than half the sinking fund debt, to be paid from the receipts of the "sinking fund" to provide interest on the city debt." Should not the interest on the whole of the sinking fund debt be paid from this interest fund? What are the receipts of the latter fund? Is there any surplus there? Why is it that it only yields enough to pay interest on less than one half of the sinking fund debt? How much interest does the Comptroller really pay out of the fund in question? and, if there is a surplus, what becomes of it? Of the debt on which interest is paid by taxation, five hundred thousand dollars is at five per cent, fifty-three millions at six per cent, and eighty-eight millions—besides revenue bonds and newly issued stock and bonds for the current year—at seven per cent. A competent financier would not have continued for three years to pay seven per cent interest on nearly two-thirds of the debt, and on all new bonds and stock; when money could easily have been had at five per cent. But the trouble is that Mr. Green is not a financier. He is a charlatan, who uses his position in the city government for his personal purposes, and who is altogether too small for the position he assumes to fill.

Spain.

His gracious Majesty Prince Alfonso has arrived in Madrid, and is now probably at home in that beautiful palace of his ancestors, in the dingy, disagreeable capital, which, we have no doubt, will frequently prompt homesickness, when he thinks of the gayety and comfort of exile in Paris. The young King has thus far done two things which may attract attention. The first is the elevating into the peerage, with the rank of Marshal, of General Martin de Campos, the officer who betrayed his government for the purpose of proclaiming him King. His Majesty's second act was to revoke a decree suppressing Protestant journals. This is understood to be in response to the demand of Bismarck, who declined to recognize Spain and the new King unless liberty was allowed to Protestant forms of thought and worship. In the low stage of Spanish morality it is not to be wondered at that the King should give a title to the soldier who betrayed one master that he might have a crown. We are glad to observe that the liberal influence of Germany is not without its effect on the new dynasty. Bismarck means to exercise a dominant influence in Spain, if at all possible. And the fact that the first act almost of the new reign is to amend a decree in obedience to his instructions indicates the possibility of an alliance between Spain and Germany.

The Meetings in Boston and Balti-
more.

The intense excitement which was shown at the mass meetings in Boston and Baltimore yesterday proves that the people have not been quieted by the President's Message in respect to Louisiana, but that public opinion is divided both as to the act and the apology. Although it is the general opinion that the President retreated and retraced, we find a man like Wendell Phillips justifying his original position, and boldly arguing that military interference with a Legislature is right. On the other hand we find Mr. John Quincy Adams asserting that the Message is more menacing than the act which it excuses, and warning the people that they have come to the point where the roads divide, and that they must choose between the easy path to despotism and the difficult way to freedom. The position assumed by so able a man as Mr. Phillips is especially alarming. We hear the orator of freedom eloquent in defence of despotism. The negro that Mr. Phillips helped to liberate has become his master. He is like many of the old abolitionists, who can see little beyond negro interests, and who are without any confidence in the magnanimity of the white people of the South. Gerrit Smith revealed a like spirit of natural prejudice when he declared that he would accept a President for a third term or a President for life rather than a democratic victory. Mr. Phillips has given his whole life to the cause of the negro, and is probably too old to change. He cannot see that new dangers threaten the Republic, that slavery is forever dead, and that it is not disorder in New Orleans but usurpation in Washington that the people have reason to dread. Negro citizenship and white citizenship were equally attacked in Louisiana. Therefore we are grieved to find Wendell Phillips defending Grant, not merely on the apologetic grounds of the Message, but on the rightfulness of the original act of military dispersion of the Legislature. Yet we must remember that Mr. Phillips is an American citizen who never cast a vote. He considered for the greater part of his life the constitution of the United States to be a compact with hell and a covenant with death, and cannot be expected to look with much reverence upon it now. But if he does not prize the right to vote his countrymen do, and they are not willing to see a single free ballot transfixed with the point of a federal bayonet.

The Boston meeting was turbulent and divided in its sympathies, but its moral weight is cast against the President and in support of the constitutional government our fathers established. The issue was not mistaken and proper resolutions of censure were passed. In Baltimore the meeting at the Masonic Hall was more of one mind, and the masterly argument of Reverdy Johnson, which we elsewhere present in full, will stand by that of Senator Schurz as an unpartisan appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.—The report of the sub-committee on Louisiana affairs is laid before the public to-day, and as the work of three Congressmen who personally investigated the condition of the State, and whose ability and impartiality are not to be questioned, it will have great weight. It is, indeed, the only authoritative and trustworthy statement of Louisiana affairs that has yet been made, and in many essential points contradicts the information on which the President based his Message. So great is the contradiction that it is almost safe to suppose that if the report had been given to Congress early in the week that Message in its present shape could never have appeared. What Congress will do with it it is impossible to say, but the country will accept it as the vindication of Louisiana.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Only eight articles are dutiable at British ports. Mr. James R. Osgood, of Boston, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. General John N. Knapp, late of Governor Dix's staff, is sojourning at the Windsor Hotel. Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Union Square Hotel. State Senator Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., has taken up his residence at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. E. R. Chapman, of the Treasury Department, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Edmund C. Berlin has been eaten up by a lion. Many a lion has exhausted his appetite with our *Belm* lions, but they rather enjoy it. Ex-Senator Nye is prostrate with "incurable softening of the brain," which disease, it is thought, will in this case be of rapid operation. It is our opinion that that man Berret did not deal handsomely with Sam Ward; in short, that he cheated him out of \$1,000. Isn't he the champion mean man of the United States? At Liverpool an Irish girl, aged thirty years, sued a soldier for breach of promise, though they had never seen one another, but had exchanged photographs and kept up some correspondence. The new German North Pole expedition, if the necessary funds can be procured, is to leave in June for the eastern shores of Greenland, and to follow the route explored by the last German expedition under Captain Koidewey. England notices an enormous increase in the number of her rats, and attributes it chiefly to gamekeepers, who, in their successful endeavor to preserve game, have nearly exterminated wild-cats, weasels, owls, hawks, magpies and other natural enemies of the rat. Still a remnant in the Paris courts of scandals left over from the Empire. Mme. the Princess de la Moskowa sues her daughter, Mme. Lemoigne, widow of the Duke de Persigny, for money which it is alleged on one hand is the property of the mother, and on the other was given to the Duke by the Emperor. In the Bank of France they have got a brick for which they paid 1,000 francs in specie. It was taken from the ruins of a burned house, and the image and figures of a note for 1,000 francs are burned on the surface, transferred by the heat from a real note. This brick the bank redeemed on presentation, as if it were the note itself. Rix Robinson, who settled in the Grand River Valley in 1815 and married an Indian maiden, has just died at Grand Rapids. He was President of the Settlers' Society. Two other pioneers of the West are also gone to their long homes—Daniel Cosgrove, the first settler of La Salle, Ill., and Richard G. Murphy, one of the early settlers of Minnesota. France annually consumes 24,000,000 pounds of tobacco. All this tobacco is bought by the government from the growers, manufactured and sold in the government interest, for the tobacco traffic in France is such a government concern as the Post Office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 281,000,000, or \$57,400,000, in 1815 it was only \$4,000,000.